

Rumania Starts Drive Into Hungary; Quick Blow Follows War Declaration

WILSON SPURS CONGRESS TO SETTLE STRIKE ISSUE

Prepares Message To Be Read to Senate and House.

STRIKE ORDER ANGERS Road's

Executives Threaten to Go Home and Prepare if It Isn't Recalled.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The railroad executives have notified President Wilson that if the general order issued yesterday by the four railway brotherhoods, setting September 4—Labor Day—as the tentative date for a nation-wide strike, is not rescinded it will be necessary for them to quit Washington on Wednesday and to return to their properties to prepare for the issue.

President Wilson to-night definitely decided to go before Congress in person to-morrow or Wednesday to recommend legislation aimed to avert the threatened nation-wide railroad strike or to stop it, if it comes before Congress can act. He worked until late to-night on his message, in which he will explain to members of the Senate and House the negotiations to date and lay before them a definite legislative programme.

Realizing that the execution of the threat by the railroad executives would mean the end of peaceful negotiations, President Wilson summoned the four brotherhood chiefs to the White House to-night. It is understood that he asked them to reconsider their strike order, and that they refused. It is impossible, however, to obtain official confirmation of this. The four brotherhood chiefs refused to discuss it, and the White House was silent.

Managers Get Word.

Immediately after the four brotherhood chiefs left the White House Secretary Tumulty carried word of the President's conference with them to the executives and managers in meeting at the New Willard Hotel. It was at first reported that two of the brotherhood heads, W. S. Carter, of the firemen and engineers, and Warren S. Stone, of the locomotive engineers, intended to leave Washington for New York at midnight. Mr. Garretson denied this emphatically.

At all events, the railroad executives decided to-night that some of them would have to get away on Wednesday unless the President got assurances that the strike date was postponed.

President Wilson has arranged another meeting with the railroad executives for to-morrow morning.

The startling message—practically an ultimatum—led to a two hour and a half conference at the Capitol between President Wilson and the members of the Democratic steering committee of the Senate, at which legislative measures intended to avert the threatened tie-up were whipped into shape. Four of the closest advisers of the President had completed preliminary drafts of the proposed legislation, working far into the night and early this morning.

Burden Shifted to Congress.

President Wilson realizes that it is practically impossible to reach a settlement of the impending crisis by acting as mediator and personal arbitrator of the questions involved. If the legislative programme that has been arranged is adopted by the President and he tries to force the measures through Congress the task of preventing the strike will have been shifted to that body. Facing this prospect, Administration leaders are decidedly panicky.

The President has been assured, it is believed, that if Congress takes up the suggested programme the brotherhoods may hold off executing their strike order for thirty days. The brotherhood chiefs, however,

CALDER CAMPAIGN COSTS U. S. \$75,000

Government Pays for Dis- tribution of Speeches Lauding Candidate.

The United States Treasury is being tapped to "pay the freight" for William M. Calder in his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Speeches eulogizing him are being sent broadcast through the state at the expense of the government to such an extent that estimates were made yesterday that the campaign already had cost Uncle Sam between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

These eulogistic speeches ostensibly were made in the House of Representatives by friends of Mr. Calder, and then were sent to the enrolled Republicans of this state under Congressional frank. Frequently speeches of this kind are not made at all. The Congressman who is sponsor for the measure is the one who is actually paying for the distribution of the speeches. The date is that on which Mr. Calder retired from Congress, and the wording of Representative Mott's speech would indicate it was being stored up for use in the Senatorial campaign.

Representative Mott's speech bears the imprint of the Government Printing Office at Washington. The pamphlet is of four pages, the speech occupying two pages and a half. It winds up as follows:

"His public life has been such, in the value of its yield to the people, that I firmly hope and believe it will admit of no permanent retirement from service in the American Congress of my friend William M. Calder."

Costs Government \$75,000.

Uncle Sam, it was estimated yesterday, has to pay approximately \$25,000 for the printing and distribution of each of these speeches, so the cost to the government thus far has been in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Another upstate Representative is said to be one of the trio helping Mr. Calder, with the aid of the Treasury.

Many enrolled Republicans in this city, who received the Mott speech last week were a bit perplexed to know who he was. Most of them had never heard of him. A glance at the right hand corner of the envelope, however, disclosed his identity, for there was a facsimile of his signature, under which were the letters, "M. C." In the left hand corner of the envelope was the information: "Speech of Hon. Luther W. Mott, of New York, on the Retirement from Congress of His Colleague Hon. William M. Calder, in the House of Representatives, March 4, 1915."

MYSTERY IN THEFT OF VALUABLE CHINESE ART

83 Objects Stolen—Police With- hold All Details.

Pawnbrokers received from Police Commissioner Woods yesterday a list of Chinese objects of art stolen in this city on July 29, the value of which may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There are eighty-three articles enumerated on the list. Among these are twenty-two snuff boxes of jade, agate, amber and rock crystal, all of Chinese workmanship. There are also a score of vases of the Ming, Kang Hsi, Chien Lung, Yung Ching and other periods of Chinese art.

Among the other items are statuettes in mother of pearl, ivory, porcelain and jade; two rhinoceros horn cups, a white jade box, with cover inlaid with rubies; a pure white jade sceptre surmounted by a dragon, bottles of jade, cups and saucers of silver mounted porcelain and a black handbag, thirteen inches long.

Nothing could be learned from the police last night concerning the collection's ownership, or how and from where it was stolen. Indicative of the value of Chinese art objects is the fact that the collection of the late General Braxton Ives brought more than \$500,000.

BOY, 10, LEAPS IN SEA TO SAVE SISTER, AGED 4

Patrolman Rescues Detective's Children at Coney.

Marjorie Creamer, four years old, edged her way fifty feet out on a jetty extending into the ocean at Coney Island yesterday. Except for the little girl and her brother Joseph, ten years old, the beach was deserted. Coney Island had gone to supper. It was great fun out there where the structure trembled under the impact of the waves and Marjorie danced in ecstasy.

A shriek aroused Joseph from his sand forts. His sister was vanishing in the curling top of a comb. With-out hesitation he ran out on the jetty and plunged after her. He seized her, and both children were nearly strangled when Patrolman Edward Heutte spied them and leaped in.

In momentary danger of being dashed against the piling he managed to get ashore with his charges. Not until he took them home did he discover that they were the children of Francis Creamer, a detective attached to Brooklyn Headquarters. They live at St. Edward Place and West Thirtieth Street, Coney Island.

HEIR TO PAYTON RICHES MISSING SINCE JUNE 23

Schoolboy Believed Kidnapped or Killed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 28.—Clifford Payton, grandson of Lieutenant Ingersoll Knowlton, who served with Farragut in Mobile Bay, and the heir to \$250,000 from his mother's estate, has been missing since June 23, it became known to-day. His relatives, who at first believed he had gone to visit a schoolmate, now fear that he has either been kidnapped or has met with some fatal accident.

For more than a year the young man had been preparing to enter Yale at the Connecticut Preparatory Institute at Windsor. On June 23 the spring term closed, and he left the school with a party of classmates for New York. Private detectives traced him to Port Chester, where he visited a friend for a short time, but beyond that point the trail is completely lost. He had been expected to pass the summer at his grandfather's farm, near Armonk, N. Y. Payton is described as fair, with light hair and brown eyes, 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighing 135 pounds.

THIRD FIRE SET ON THORNE ESTATE

Garage at Millbrook Partly Burned After Loss of Barns.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Following the threat received by Oakleigh Thorne after two barns on his estate at Millbrook had been burned four weeks ago that more buildings were to be destroyed, fire was discovered to-night in the sleep, narrow streets and littered with every kind of household goods, flung away by the owners, fleeing before the advancing Bulgarians as before the plague.

GREEK STAFF'S NEW CHIEF TO AID VENIZELOS

"I Am Advocate of Entente," Asserts Moschopoulos.

PLANS TO MEET FRENCH GENERAL

Pressure by People on King Advised by the Former Premier.

Athens, Aug. 27 (delayed).—Pro-Entente sentiment grows daily in Greece. The Venizelists have renewed their agitation with increased fervor, and their cause has won fresh strength through the appointment of General Constantine Moschopoulos as chief of staff.

General Moschopoulos to-day expressed the hope that his eleven months' close association with the Allied forces during his command of the Greek troops at Salonica, the cordial relations between himself and General Sarraill and the British generals, and his personal knowledge of the difficulties of the problems confronting the Entente Allies in Macedonia, would serve to strengthen the good relations between Greece and the Allied Powers and dispel any misunderstanding which had previously arisen.

"I think I can be a precious advocate of the Entente," he said.

To Confer with French Chief.

General Moschopoulos will remain to Salonica Sunday and will go there several days. He will confer with the French commander-in-chief before returning to take up his duties here. Satisfaction with the appointment is widespread.

Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former Premier, to-day, and cheered him with boundless enthusiasm when he urged them to send a committee to King Constantine to urge him to support the present government and prepare the army for "a possible rupture of existing conditions." Addressing the multitude, Venizelos said: "Last week I summoned you to a demonstration to show you what to do. Now I exhort you to send a committee before the King and to say to him: 'Your majesty, you were the victim of persons who persuaded you there would be a German victory, and you thought you could violate the constitution. The people do not approve of these facts. The reservists telegraph you that they are ready to follow you, because they think you always will remain neutral.'

Warning Given to King.

"Elections are necessary, but you must not use your influence politically, because the results would be destructive. The present government is absolutely necessary. The Premier (Alexandros Zaimis) is an excellent man. You should give the government full political authority. You must now show the Entente Powers most benevolent neutrality, and exercise the army in preparation for a possible rupture of existing conditions. The Liberal party is confident as regards your position."

In concluding, Venizelos declared: "I think our desire will be favorably accepted; otherwise I will do my best."

PERSECUTED BY KAISER'S ALLIES, SAYS RUMANIA'S WAR DECLARATION

London, Aug. 28.—The Rumanian declaration of war, as telegraphed from Vienna, is a long document, in which Rumania sets forth her grievances.

The persecution of Rumanians by Austro-Hungarian officials is alleged, and it is charged that agreements which existed between Rumania and the former members of the Triple Alliance have been broken in letter and spirit from the time Germany and Austria entered on the war.

Italy, the declaration says, was obliged to detach herself from Austria and Germany. The motives in compelling Rumania to enter the war are set forth as follows:

First.—The Rumanian population in Austrian territories is exposed to the hazards of war and of invasion.

Second.—Rumania believes that by intervening she can shorten the world war.

Third.—Rumania places herself on the side of those powers which she believes can assist her most efficaciously in realizing her national ideal.

Berlin announced the declaration of war on Rumania in this official statement:

After Rumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany, she declared war yesterday against our ally.

The Imperial German Minister to Rumania has received instructions to request his passport and to declare to the Rumanian government that Germany now likewise considers herself at war with Rumania.

Rumanian Army Battles For Transylvania Passes

Bulgars Prepare to Resist Invasion from Russians, While German Reserves on the Danube Are Called Into Action.

London, Aug. 28.—The Rumanians have begun the drive into Hungary. Vienna reports to-night "treacherous attacks" in the southeastern and eastern mountain passes. Apparently King Ferdinand's commanders intend to trench themselves firmly in the coveted province of Transylvania.

The battle in progress has for its prize the passes of the Transylvanian Alps, guarding the approaches to the Hungarian plain from the south. The opposing forces are in contact at Rothenthurm Pass, fifteen miles south of Hermannstadt, former capital of Hungary, and at passes south of Kronstadt, one of the most important cities of the province and only six miles from the Rumanian frontier.

What preparations Bulgaria has made to offset a Rumanian invasion and a Russian drive through Dobrudja are not known here. It seems a foregone conclusion that Bulgaria and Rumania soon will be at war. Then the way will be open for an attack against the Bulgarian army from the north.

Withdrawal of Bulgars Expected.

London expects a speedy withdrawal of the Bulgars troops who invaded eastern Macedonia to guard the Rumanian border line, both against a possible

FLORIDA THAT KILLS MOSQUITOES FOUND

Plant Water Hyacinths and Rout Pests, Says Georgian.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 28.—No longer will the pestiferous mosquito annoy humanity if the plan now under investigation by Professor W. J. Hoxie, scientist and taxidermist, proves of practical and utilitarian value.

Professor Hoxie declares he has found that young mosquitoes will not live in water in which water hyacinth has been placed. So, in order to kill the wigglers off, Professor Hoxie believes that it is only necessary to plant water hyacinths.

"At my place I bred a few wigglers," says Professor Hoxie. "In order to test my theory I placed them in a glass receptacle filled with water in which water hyacinths had been grown. The next morning all the wigglers were dead. Now if I can establish that there is a subtle poison in water in which water hyacinths have been raised it eventually might mean the control if not the extermination of mosquitoes."

PLAGUE FIGHTERS SEIZE POWDER PUFFS

Orange Health Officers Find Pa- ralysis in Makers' Homes.

Health officials of Orange, N. J., took action yesterday that may prevent hundreds of New York women from powdering their noses with infantile paralysis germs. Health Officer T. Dudley Ballinger and the Consumers' League of New Jersey discovered that powder puffs were being turned out by Italian and Polish women in large numbers. All the women did the work at home, and in many of the houses were cases of infantile paralysis.

Powder puff material in all homes where cases of the disease have been found was confiscated. There still remained many workers who lived in a house where the plague had come, but against whom no action could be taken because their own families were free from it.

In regard to these, and mindful of the fact that many powder puffs had undoubtedly been sold before the circumstances were discovered, the New York Health Department will be asked to cooperate. The puffs are sold in New York.

KING CONSTANTINE IS OPERATED ON AGAIN

Greek Monarch Had Been Indis- posed Recently.

London, Aug. 29.—King Constantine of Greece underwent a slight operation Sunday, according to Reuters Athens correspondent. The correspondent adds that the King recently has been indisposed, suffering from inflammation of the wound caused by the last operation on him.

King Constantine in June of 1915 suffered a relapse from an attack of pleurisy which necessitated the removal of part of his tenth rib.

RUSSIAN ARMY READY TO INVADE BULGARIA

Awaits Only Sofia's Declaration to Plunge Through Rumania Into Enemy's Country.

INTERVENTION OF GREECE IS BELIEVED IMMINENT

People, Aroused to Action by Entrance of Neighbor, Expected to Force King's Hand Within Fortnight.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 28.—Rumania is at war with Germany and Austria.

Bucharest declared war on Austria last night. Less than twelve hours later Berlin declared war on Rumania. Turkey and Bulgaria are expected to follow Germany's lead without delay.

A Rumanian army has crossed already into Transylvania and is engaged in battle with the Austrians in the mountain passes on the southeastern frontier of Hungary.

On the Pruth and the Danube a large Russian force is concentrated, ready to move down the Danube and march through Rumania into Bulgaria. Thus a Russian sledge soon will be battering the Bulgarian against Sarraill's anvil.

Greek Intervention Expected Soon.

To the Allied forces have been added an army of at least 600,000 men and the way is open for a body blow at Bulgaria and an invasion of Hungary from the east. Greece undoubtedly will be influenced by Rumania's decision, and some observers here predict her entry into the war within a fortnight.

The situation in Greece is developing rapidly. Venizelos hourly is regaining his power and incidents are crowding one another so closely that a change in the whole situation is likely over night.

Berlin, apparently, expects such a development soon. The "Lokal Anzeiger," according to dispatches from the German capital, says:

"We must expect that Rumania's entry into the war will also influence the decisions of the Greek government. The Greek army was demobilized according to the wishes of the Entente. Foreign troops are now standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to recall to the colors under threatening guns an army just sent home."

Rumania's Decision Made Sunday.

Rumania's decision to join the Allies was reached at a meeting of the Crown Council held at Bucharest yesterday morning. It follows closely on Italy's declaration of war against Germany—a proof that the Balkan drive was to be a great push of all the Entente powers.

The importance Berlin attached to Bucharest's decision is indicated in the frantic efforts of the German envoys to keep her from the Allied ranks. Messages from Berlin, coming through Amsterdam, tell how the German minister pleaded with King Ferdinand to maintain neutrality. Hohenzoellern should not war against Hohenzoellern, he said. But Ferdinand's reply was that he must follow the nation's will.

Great Victory for Allies.

Rumanian intervention in the war is as great an Allied diplomatic victory as the loss of Bulgaria was a defeat. Jagow and Zimmermann undoubtedly will be the butts of criticism as severe as that experienced by Sir Edward Grey following Bulgaria's decision to join the Teutons—and probably censure more severe, because Rumania's action comes so soon after Italy's.

Austria offered big bribes to Bucharest, including all Rumanian Bukovina. But Rumania entered the war because her statesmen were thoroughly satisfied that victory would rest with the Allies. Early in the war it seemed likely that Rumania would join the Allies, but she feared to take the step.

Japan Munitioned Rumanians.

Delay followed delay as the fortunes of war gave a temporary ascendancy to the Central Powers, but there was never doubt about Rumania's ultimate decision, provided the Allies did not suffer a decisive defeat. Because of her isolated position, she was dependent largely on her own efforts to manufacture war material. She is now

BERLIN EXPECTED RUMANIAN ACTION

Germans Declare It Will Have Little Effect on Food Problem.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—Rumania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was without marked effect on the Boers to-day. Some of the "war babies," like the stocks of arms and ammunition concerns, reacted rather sharply, but the quotations of most of the stocks hardly changed.

Semi-official statements made to-day expressed the belief that the influence of Rumania's entry into the war on Germany's food problem would not be considerable. The grain contracts for the 1916 crop already have been largely filled and the loss on imports of the 1916 crop will not be severely felt, it is said, in view of Germany's excellent home crop. Imports of Rumanian grain of all kinds had been placed at 1,400,000 tons, whereas the German crops are now estimated at 5,000,000 tons above those of 1915, excluding the occupied territories.

Owing to the doubtful attitude of the Rumanian government, the authorities in charge of Germany's food supplies completed sometime ago plans for feeding the population for the next twelve months without the assistance of Rumania. It is even announced that the bread ration soon will be increased.

Plan to Save a Surplus.

The authorities are planning a economic policy by which a good surplus will be saved from the 1915 crops for a possible shortage in the 1917 crop. Among other things, it has been decided to use no grain in the making of brandy, and the grain consumption of breweries has been reduced to below one-half the normal.

Notwithstanding the growing indications of Rumania's warlike plans, Germany and Austria had been making contracts for further imports and exports. Only three weeks ago Rumania sold to the Central Powers 2,000 carloads of peas and 6,000 carloads of brewers' barley. On the other hand, the German Steel Trust had contracted to supply Rumania with 25,000 tons of steel rails. It is probable, however, that no shipments of these rails have yet been made.

It had been remarked for some time that Rumania was trying to delay the conclusion of further grain contracts.

Expected for Fortnight.

German government circles had expected some action by Rumania for nearly two weeks. No illusions were indulged in, but it was thought the

Behind It.

Behind financial figures lie economic courses. And behind The Tribune's Business Man's Financial Page is Garet Garrett.

He is as fluent a writer as he is a keen observer of conditions. Read what he and his contributors have to say this morning. You will find that it pays.

RAILROADS TO UNITE RUSSIA AND SWEDEN

Countries Agree to Build a Bridge Over the Tornea.

London, Aug. 28.—An agreement between Sweden and Russia for linking the railway systems of the countries by bridging the River Tornea, which forms part of the boundary between Sweden and Russia, has just been ratified, according to a Reuters Stockholm dispatch.

Construction of the bridge will begin on September 1.

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